Polynomial Factoring solution (version 687)

1. The quadratic formula says if $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ then $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 - 12x + 54 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(1)(54)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{144 - 216}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-72}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-36 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{12 \pm 6\sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$x = 6 \pm 3\sqrt{2}i$$

Notice that i in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of 9-4i and 5+7i in standard form (a+bi).

Solution

$$(9-4i) \cdot (5+7i)$$

$$45+63i-20i-28i^{2}$$

$$45+63i-20i+28$$

$$45+28+63i-20i$$

$$73+43i$$

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3. Write function $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 6$ in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x-1).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + 7x + 6)$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x+6)(x+1)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = -(x+7)^2 \cdot (x+4) \cdot (x+1)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

